REGISTERED No. 1-1877

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,742.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 1 | 0 |
| Second do. | | 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | | 0 | 2½ As. |

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements,

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-2 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corfe, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

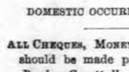
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PENANG" 799 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 17th Feb, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where sufficient offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PACHUMBA" 872 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "PACHUMBA," 872 Tons, 104 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | Without Food. |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 8th March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, [illegible]
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, [illegible]
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, and [illegible]
ASSIRIA to sail on SUN from God, [illegible]

All Steamers of this Co. on the la[illegible] Second Class accommodation; [illegible] a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, and [illegible] at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

**RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.**

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donego, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Miramino, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

**FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.**

*To sail positively on Wednesday the 14th February.*

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,892 Tons, Captain Charles Mans, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 10th February 1877. Passenger Agents

**HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 19th Feb. |
| S. CATHAY | 2982 | 450 | R. T. Dundas | 26th do. |
| — VENETIA | 2736 | 450 | E. Ashdown | 4th March. |
| S. PEKIN | 3777 | 600 | W. Woolcott | 12th do. |
| — SUMATRA | 2458 | 450 | C. Anderson | 19th do. |
| S. MONGOLIA | 2831 | 550 | A. Coleman | 26th do. |
| — PERA | 2119 | 450 | Geo. Hyde | 2nd April. |
| S. MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 9th do. |
| — SIAM | 2990 | 500 | N. W. Haselwood | 16th do. |
| S. MALWA | 2933 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 23rd do. |
| — NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A.E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| S. ASSAM | 3033 | 600 | N. Stewart | 7th May. |
| — THIBET | 2991 | 400 | G. F. Cates | 14th do. |
| S. SURAT | 3141 | 550 | G. C. Burne | 21st do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

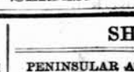
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

**STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,335 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

**STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.**

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

| | Tons. | H. P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE | 2065 | 500 | Capt G. N. Hector | 3rd March at 3 P. M. |
| AVOCA | 1482 | 250 | Capt E. G. Stead | 31st March at 3 P. M. |
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | Capt W. Barratt | 28th April at 3 P. M. |

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

**SALE OF WRECK.**

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,949 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.**
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods:—

6 cases T. Red Cambric, 1 case all Woollen Tweed, 5 bales Drill, 4 cases colored Jacconets and damaged Grey Jacconets, by order of Hurriparsad Suntookram, Esq., and on account and risk of Dhurmsee Narronjee.

D N 15/16 22/23/29/31—7 cases White Jacconets No. 400 to 700.
„ 34/48-16 case White Jacconets No. 800 to 1,100.

By order of Shamjee Bhimjee, Esq., and on account and risk of Shamjee Morarjee.

T on top, S M in diamond, A L below, 44/47—4 bales black woollen cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Share Bazaar, the following shares by order of Hurriparsad Suntookram, Esq., and on account and risk of Premchund Roychund and Tarachund Valjee.

50 Shares of Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company.

By order of Shamjee Bhanjee, Esq., and on account and risk of Premchund Roychund.

5 Shares of D. Hydrabad Spinning and Weaving Company.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1877.

## NOTICES.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE is now OPEN for use of Members until 10 P.M.

The SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 6 per quarter. For forms of admission, &c. apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 15th February 1877, at 4-30 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Patron, in the chair.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 8th February 1877.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to 4 P.M. of MONDAY, the 19th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a TANK, a COMPOUND WALL, and a RANGE of ROOMS, on the grounds of the above-named Company, situated at Chinchpogly, on the Parell Road.

Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred (500.)

Copies of Specifications of Works can be had, and Plans seen, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street, from Monday, the 12th instant, during office hours.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
Secretary

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Squared Logs | 1,500 Tons. |
| Scantlings | 500 Tons. |
| Boards | 850 Tons. |
| Brake Blocks | 5,150 No. |

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed," will be received by the Agent of the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on SATURDAY, the 24th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th January 1877.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

All Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION. There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL ..... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL ..... „ 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S. TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES ..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.
TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY 1877.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 Tons Net Register, will be despatched as above.

For Freight apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA,
GEO. READ, COMMANDER.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than 5 P.M. TO-DAY, as she sails at 5-30 punctually. The Company's Steam Launch will be waiting at the Apollo Bunder during the Afternoon to take passengers off.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February 1877.

NOTICE.—On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, the following GOODS CONFISCATED for attempts made to defraud the Town Dues, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Undersigned:—

1 Shigram.
1 Horse.
3 Country Carts.
6 Bullocks.
3 Casks of Country Liquor.
7 Kegs „
1 Package „

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunder and Officer for Collecting Town Dues.

TABLE-FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

FOR CARTE-DE-VISITE SIZE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxydised and gilt, square or oval shape | Rs. | 2 8 |
| Gilt only, vineleaf pattern, square or oval | „ | 2 8 |
| Square Ivory, with arrow support at back | „ | 4 0 |
| Small oval gilt frame, filagree pattern | „ | 4 8 |
| Larger oval ditto, very ornamental | „ | 9 0 |
| Ditto ditto, star pattern, massive and solid | „ | 8 8 |
| Ditto ditto, handsome tripod stand, very chaste | „ | 8 8 |
| Double oval gilt frame, neat cord pattern | „ | 9 8 |
| Triple ditto ditto, one oval over two | „ | 13 8 |
| Triple oval velvet frame ditto | „ | 5 0 |
| Small oval medallion, gilt, on oxydised tripod stand | „ | 2 12 |

FOR CABINET SIZE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain oxydised oval frame, bead pattern | „ | 4 0 |
| Ivory, Oxford pattern ..... Rs. 3-0 and | „ | 6 8 |
| Ditto Ditto double | „ | 6 0 |
| Velvet frames, oval, or with square edges.. Rs. 6-0 and | „ | 7 8 |
| Small square gilt hanging frames for Cartes-de-Visite, with oval gilt-edged mounts, at | „ | 4 0 |

*Frames of all kinds and sizes made to order, whether in gilt, teak, maple, rosewood, blackwood, &c., &c., and pictures mounted in any style to order.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. CARTRIDGES. POWDER. SHOT. WADDING. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1877.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
*SURGEON DENTIST,*
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

WANTED at once, a PORTUGUESE or EURASIAN CLERK having a knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING. Apply to "G. G.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

### THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

*N.B.*—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

**REVISED TARIFF.**

| Position of Rooms. | One Person, Daily. | Two Persons in one Room, Daily. | One Person, Monthly. | Two Persons Monthly, in one Room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth Floor | Rs. 4 | Rs. 8 | Rs. 110 | Rs. 220 |
| Third Floor | „ 5 | „ 9 | „ 140 | „ 260 |
| Second Floor | „ 6 | „ 10 | „ 170 | „ 290 |
| First Floor | „ 7 | „ 12 | „ 200 | „ 350 |

*These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.*

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

*In consequence of spurious imitations of*

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

*which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,*

LEA & PERRINS.

*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.*

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

## HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

*All gold, enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 to Rs. 600, with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.*

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

*All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.*

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

*With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.*

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

*All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150. Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.*

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

## SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
## BADHAM AND COMPANY.

*Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.*

*Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.*

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... each | 6 8 | Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each | 4 0 | Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ..... each | 7 8 / 10 9 8 |
| Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ..... each | 6 8 | Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ..... each | 5 0 | Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours of Fancy Stripes ..... each | 9 0 |
| Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ..... each | 5 8 | The above with Extra Super Long Cloth ..... | 3 12 | Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ..... each | 8 8 |
| | | Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ..... each | | Spun Silks, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ..... each | 11 8 |

SLEEPING SUITS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ..... Suit | 7 8 | Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ..... Suit | 8 8 | Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or striped Patterns ..... Suit | 19 0 |
| Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ..... Suit | 11 0 | Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ..... Suit | 11 0 | Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ..... Suit | 26 0 |
| | | Badham's Best Silk and Wool Plain or Fancy Colours ..... Suit | 19 0 | | |

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badham's West End, small turn down all round ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz. | 6 8 |
| Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Military stand up, same height all round for Mess wear ..... per doz. | 6 8 |
| Badham's Fall Mall, stand up „ | 6 8 | Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ..... per doz. | 7 0 |
| Badham's Rozent, turn down all round ..... per doz. | 6 8 | Sadham's Oxford, small turn down all round ..... per doz. | 6 8 | First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ..... per doz. | 7 0 |
| | | Badham's Clerical ..... per doz. | 5 8 | Badham's Dress with Eureka Washing Scarf attached ..... per doz. | 10 8 |

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIES HEMMED AND WASHED.

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Scotch Lawn ..... per doz. | 5 0 | Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders ..... per doz. | 16 8 |
| Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders ..... | 12 0 | French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders ..... | 12 8 |
| Fine Irish Cambric ..... | 16 0 | Superfine French Cambric, Pencil Border ..... | 14 8 |
| Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders ..... | 18 8 | Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border ..... | 18 0 |
| Do. do. ..... | 20 8 | | 24 8 |
| Do. do. ..... | 23 8 | | 27 0 |
| | | | 12 0 |

**LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.**

## BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

*PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.*

## NOTICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

*Our Own Bottling.*

| | NET CASH. Rs. | A. | CREDIT. Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | *Duties included.* |
| In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ..... per doz. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | |

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

*Bottled by the London Cooper Company.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | *Duties included.* |
| In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. ..... per doz. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | |

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

*Bottled by Moline and ompany.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz. | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 | *Duties included.* |
| Casks containing 6 doz. Pts. ..... per doz. | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | |

**Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.**
**WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.**

*N. B.*—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH FEBRUARY.

CONSOLS have advanced from 95¼ to 95¾ and French Rentes from 106 to 106½, owing, probably, to the resumption of peace negotiations between Turkey and Servia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, according to Reuter, opened active and closed firm, sales 15,000 bales, prices unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Private telegrams, however, generally report the market as closing weak, and this receives confirmation from the heavy receipts at the American ports, the figures for the three days being 1,000 bales in excess of last year. This, and next week of last year were the last of the heavy receipts, and unless, therefore, some falling off becomes apparent at once, it will be a question whether the crop will not be over instead of under last year, and should this possibility once force itself on the notice of the trade, we must be prepared for prices giving way to a material extent. Piece Goods in Manchester are said to continue firm, but as matters now stand, Manchester occupies quite a secondary place and is entirely governed by the movements in Liverpool.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 12¼ cents., but Futures are 3/16c. lower, May shipment being now quoted at 13⅜ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

| | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| This week. Last week. | | | |
| Two days' Receipts ... | 29,000 | 28,000 | 27,000 | 24,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 44,000 | 55,000 | 43,000 | 39,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 3,332,000 | ..... | 3,225,000 | 2,769,000 |

In London yesterday Coffee was quiet, but Mid. Plantation Ceylon had recovered Saturday's decline of 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

A withdrawal of £450,000 from the Bank of England for Germany is reported in yesterday's [illegible] £675,000 withdrawn since last [illegible] These large withdrawals give rise here [illegible]se of an early advance in the [illegible]nd rate of discount, but for all we [illegible]ments into the Bank may have been [illegible] large, and in any case the Bank is too [illegible] justify apprehensions of dearer money.

Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver, but from what we can learn the price in London is still 57d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again shown greater firmness, and at the close we must quote an advance of 1/16d. per rupee. There is nothing in the position to warrant an advance here, export business being remarkably dull and very few bills making, but advices from Calcutta are somewhat stronger, and to this must be attributed the upward movement to-day. As regards the more distant future, so many uncertain influences may intervene that it is difficult to arrive at any settled conclusion. We start with the Exchange Banks unusually well provided with funds and only a limited export season in prospect, which, under ordinary circumstances, might be taken as meaning easy exchange, especially with plentiful supplies of cheap Silver available on the other side; but Government action is an unknown quantity in the calculation, and should they decide to suspend Council drawings for a time during the busy season, we should see a temporary advance although it would almost certainly be followed by a ruinous fall in the monsoon. We quote :—

| Bank Bills, on demand | ...1s. 9d. | per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| Do 6 months' sight. | 1s. 9d. | " |
| Credits, 3 " | ...1s. 10d. | " |
| Documents, 3 " | ...1s. 10⅛ to 5-16d. | " |

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again firmer and there are now more buyers than have been in the market for some weeks past. Quotations are :— Fours, Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100½ to Rs. 101.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day business has been very quiet, but values, as a rule, are steady. Bank of Bombay are unchanged as also are Land Companies. In Press shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 40 in Alexandra, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Madras United, Rs. 15 in Khandeish and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo ; whilst Alliance have declined Rs. 10, Colaba, Manockjee Petit and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON is quies and may be quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, partly owing to the upward tendency of Exchange and in part to the less favourable anticipations of to-morrow's Liverpool market, from the heavy receipts at the American ports. There has been decidedly more disposition shown to sell, but prices are so much above home currencies that little actual business has resulted. The receipts here are again falling off, yesterday's being only 2,482 bales, making 11,076 bales for the four days. Closing quotations are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Hingunghaut, | ready.. ..... | Rs. 213 per candy f.p. |
| " Ginned Broach, | March ..... | " 214 " |
| " Akote | " ..... | " 201 " |
| Good Umra. | " ..... | " 200 " |
| F. G. F. | " ..... | " 198 " |
| G. F. | " ..... | " 194 " |
| Good Dhollera | April ..... | " 200 " |
| F G. F. | " ..... | " 196 " |
| G. F. | " ..... | " 194 " |

FREIGHTS are somewhat steadier for immediate shipment, but no stronger for future. Engagements to a fair extent have been made by ready steamers for Liverpool to-day at £2 5 and consignees in some cases are asking £2 6-3, but we cannot hear that it has been paid. For Trieste and Venice the quotation is still £2 2-6 to £2-5. By sail nothing has yet been done.

PIECE GOODS show great quietness and only a limited business has been doing both from first hands and the Bazaar. Grey Goods are nominally unchanged, but transactions are reported in White Goods at a decline of As. 2 per piece. Local Goods and Yarns are dull and tend downwards.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 102 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 685 xd |
| Bank of Bom bay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 691 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 641 |
| Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of L. & China. | 50,000 | 250 | all | 8 do. | 285 |
| Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 40,000 | 125 | all | 8 do. | 339 |
| Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 do. | 190 |
| ational Bank of India. | 37,500 | 125 | 6 do. | | 106 |
| Orien al Bank..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 485 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE THISZA, 855 tons, Commander C. Dahl, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE SHIP ROBERT KERR, 1,191 tons, Commander A. Fleming, will sail to day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE STEAM SHIP AUGARITA, 407 tons, Captain J. A. Kinsman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Z nzibar 18th December, via Mel nde and Seychelles, with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAM SHIP AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, 19th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Crofford, Mr. [illegible]tleman and lady, four natives and eighty [illegible]gers.

THE SHIP BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 tons, Capt [illegible]ed in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, [illegible] via Malta and Port Said with a cargo of [illegible], 42 casks colour and paint, 20 kegs red [illegible] drums oil. The vessel is consigned to [illegible]y Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAM SHIP VINGOLFA, 315 ton-, Capt. A. Gray, sailed on Monday last for Kurrachee and Kuttyawar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd Mr. and Mrs A. W. Bag-him, Miss Scott, Mr. Pollard and servan', Mr. S. Anderson and servant.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Border Chieftain(s). | Nicol ..... | Glasgow, Dec 29. |
| | Au-garius (s) ..... | Kinsman ..... | Zanzibar, Dec 18. |
| | Africa (s)..... | atterson .. | alcutta, Jan 19. |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Vingorla (s)..... | Gray ..... | Kur. & Kttywar Coast. |
| 13 | Down Castle ..... | Sig-ore Carlo. | Genoa. |
| | Centurion..... | Widdicombe .. | Calcutta. |
| | Lady Cairns ..... | Carnell ..... | Havre. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Robert Kerr, Fleming, for Rangoon.
Barque Thisza, Dahl, for Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Macedonia, for Glasgow, New York, &c.
Steamer Cathay, for Aden, and Suez.
Steamer Madras, for Calcutta.
Steamer Berwick, for London.

### DAILY IMPORTS,—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—100 casks salt, Wallace and Co ; 46 kegs nails, Tyebally Chas bhoy.
Surat s—311 bundles hoop iron; S. S. Naricwala.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho s—7 cases cheese, 8 cases bacon, 2 cases rum, 1 case blea-ers, sho-shead vinegar 6 cases tobacco Phoghead claret and 1 qr cask, p 32 wing, Forbes and Co.
Ægean s—100 drums linseed, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co ; 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Decoan s—10 cases champagne, C Bonnevialle and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—107 cwts sambahides and 55 cwts dry ginger, Nalwy Mooljee ; 13 bales rags, Nusli o Soonderjee ; 66 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Moolchund ; 1 bale cotton, Khetsey Dhurumsey ; 130 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 325 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 51 bales wool, Vulubhdass Nursey ; 121 bales cotton, Nus-erwanjee Khurretjee ; 132 cwts coiryarn, Keesowdass Sawdass.
India s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Swaledales—20 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 1,503 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Nursey Keesowjee and Co.
Zerbino s—55 bales hemp, Churundass Chaturbhoze ; 100 bales cotton, Tha kersey Khetsey ; 300 bales cotton, Nurs-y Kesawjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Neemchjee Manockjee and Co.
Branksome Hall s—325 cwts myrabolla-m, W and A Graham and Co ; 2656 cwts wheat W Nicol and Co ; 380 cwts bones, Rustomjee Allyroza.
Berwick s—117 cwts coiryarn, Jetsey Bhimrey ; 10 cwts sandalwood dust, A M Hassum ; 2 cases feathers and 90 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—12 bales hides and skins, Chanmomed Ally and Co : 9 bales hides, Ali Ibrahim ; 76 bags ginger, 148 bales s-nna, 19 bales leather and 936 bags offee, P and O S N Co.
Berwick s—85 cwts oil-num, Allana Munjee.

FOR HULL.

Prince Regent—100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co. 1871 bales cotton, Viney and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—50 bales hides, and 1805 cwts teel Ewart Latham and Co. ; 1,6904 cwts teel seed Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. ; 307 bags coffee, P and O S N Company.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madras s—239 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—19 bales cotton, Hajee Jamahomed Abdool Khaiuck ; 44 bales twist, S D Sassoon.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9

Braine, Capt, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 11.

Hogg, Major, By Depy Qr-Mr Genl, on leave from Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Waters, Surg, By Medl Dept, on leave, from Sirur.
Joynt, Surg, By A M D on leave, from Kirkee.
Westin s, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Meddek, Lt-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Baldock, Vet, Surg, By 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 10.

Braine, Capt, By Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Hastings, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Meddek, Lt-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Brindisi.
Lushington, Lieut, Madras 33rd Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.

FEBRUARY 13.

Flood, Surg-Maj, B I A M D, on duty, to Bengal.
Holmes, Surg Bl A M D, on duty, to Bengal.
anley, Surg-Major, Bl. A M D, on duty, to Bengal.
Toff, Major By Depy Asst Qr Mr, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hamilton, Lt, By 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India*, February 10.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl. under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Sec 10, is pleased to nominate Mr R. H. Egerton, C S I, Financial Comsr, Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Sec 10, is pleased to nominate Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore of Calcutta to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, Sec 10, is pleased to nominate Maharaja Narendra Krishna of Calcutta to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt P A Buckland, Bl S C Offg Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, to be a Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1877, to fill an existing vacancy.

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lt A F Cotton, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I and Offg Sqdn Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavy, to officiate as Sqdn Officer, vice Lt E C Dowse.

1st Sikh Infantry—Lt A H Pollock 1st Batn, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lt F G Maltby, appointed to the 2nd Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Lt O C Radford, 1st Batn 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, vice Capt W B Adshead, Offg as Wing Commander.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 10th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Carbery Egan, Bl S C 22th Jan 1877.

The under-mentioned Officer of the S C having completed five years' service in substantive Lt Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brev, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Roy l Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

1 t Col William Bannerman, Bo S C, Lt Col William Ryrie Alexander, Bo S C, 3rd Feb 1877.

Lt Col Douglas Scott, Mad S C, Lt Col William Bolton Girdlestone, Bl S C, 1 t Col Augustus Frederick Williams, Mad S C, 1 t Col Walter John Vizard, Mad S C, 4th Feb 1877.

Lt Col Augustus Philip Cheadyre, Bo S C, and Lt Col Thomas Spence Rawar, Mad S C, 5 th Feb 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj J Gibbons, Army Medl Dept, Madras, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival in Calcutta, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W Crawford, M.D., appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

Dr Gibbons is appointed to the Medical Superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Vety Surgn F F Collins, Offg Inspecting Vety Surgn, 1st Circle, and Principal Vety Surgn, Bengal, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from the 29th Oct 1876, vice Principal Vety Surgn A Turnbull, retired.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

The services of Lt F E Wodehi, Rl Engrs, Exc Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), Port Blair, are, with reference to the Notification by the P W Dept, No 32, dated the 31st Jan 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the Commr-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The services of Lt G U Browne, 40th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, for employment on H M's personal staff.

The services of Surgn W A C Roe, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 21st (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Q of B has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the 1st Sept 1876, in room of Col W D Aitken, Royal date Bombay Artillery, superseded for Good Service pension :—

Col John Jeffreys Bartlett Coles, C B, Royal late Bombay Artillery.

Col Petrie served throughout the operations in Sind in 1843 including the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and surrender of Emaumkote (Medal), commanded 42nd Bombay Native Infantry, throughout the operations in Rajpootana, in 1857-58, including the attack on Awah, siege and capture of Kotah, and battle of the Banass (Medal and Bt-Maj) ; commanded the Artillery throughout the Abyssinian campaign from 1st Jan 1868, and was present at the attack, siege and capture of Magdala—(mentioned 6 in despatches ; C B and Medal.)

2nd Lt, 11th June 1841, Lt, 28th Feb 1843, Capt, 31st Dec 1853, Bt-Maj, 26th July 1858, Lt-Col, 18th Feb 1861, Bt-Col, 18th Feb 1866, and Col, 6th April 1866.

The under-mentioned Officers in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £255-5-0 per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, viz. £5,142, with effect from the 15th March 1877, under the terms of the Secy of State's despatch in the Home Dept, No 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and capitalized value are payable in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) James Anthony Steel, Bl S C, Depy Comsr, Kharaleh, Oude.

Surgeon-Major Theodore Duka, M D, Medical Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 22nd March 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col James Crofton, Bl Engrs, Inspr Genl of of Irrigation, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Civil Works Branch, P W Dept, private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1867.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Charles Thornton Stewart, Rl Engrs, Suptdg Engr, N W Circle, P W Dept, Bengal, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or before the 7th March 1877.

Surgn Maj John Richardson, M B, Medical Dept, Supt of Vaccination, Benares Division, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt George Thomas Hallidy, late 4th European Lt Cavy, Regts Maj on the Estab, private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Evans Hallett, Bl S C, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt James Dundas, V C, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Asst to Chief Engr, Special Duty Works, Simla, temporary Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, private affairs for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Maj Henry Bowman, M D, Medl Dept, in medical charge of Political Agency, Jodhpore, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Maj Robert Hamilton, Medl Dept, Supt, Central Jail, Lahore, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj William Walker Pemberton, Mad S C, Depy Comr, 3rd grade British Burmah, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The grant of furlough on private affairs to Capt Charles Bay Bl S C, Political Agent, 3rd class, Aboo, to the Agent Gov Genl Rajpootana, Offg Political Agent 3rd class, Jeypore, in G G O No 75 of 1877, is cancelled.

With reference to G G O No 952 of 1875, Major H S Jarret, B S C, Secy to the Board of Examiners, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept, is granted an extension of furlough to the 11th Jan 1877.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) G S Macbean, B S C, Comsy Genl, Bombay, 27th Jan 1877.

Maj (Bt Lt-Col) JE Herkins, Rl Engrs, Suptg Engr 2nd grade, P W Dept, Bombay 2nd Feb 1877.

Maj H S Jarrett, Bl S C, Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept, Bombay, 11th Jan 1877.

Maj W W Boddam, Bl S C, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, Umballa Dist. Punjab, Bombay, 2nd Feb 1877.

Maj R C B Thornton, Rl Engrs, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, Bombay, 2nd Feb 1877.

Surgn Maj R H Perkins, Medl Dept, in medical charge, the Rear N I (Lr.), Bombay, 2nd Feb 1877.

Capt J Hill, Rl Engrs, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Bombay, 2 th Jan 1877.

Capt C B Pennington, Bl S C, Squadron Commander, 13th Bl Lancers, Bombay 31st Jan 1877.

Surgn W F Murray, M B, Medl Dept, Fort William, 2nd Feb 1877.

Surgn H Boyd, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N I, Fort William 2nd Feb 1877.

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Lt A Lidster, Head Clerk, Office of the Asst Adjt Genl (for Musketry) at Army Head Quarters, Bombay, 31st Jany 1877.

REPORTS OF DEPARTURE.

Surgn-Maj H W Graham, Medl Dept, G G O No 1178 of 1876, Australia, 1st Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Capt J C Stewart, Bl S C G G O No 1040 of 1876, Nepaul, 4th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Capt A D Strettell, Bl S C, G G O No 1235 of 1876, Nepaul, 4th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Capt L R B D Campbell, Bl S C, G G O No 1272 of 1876, Nepaul, 4th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Maj E L Ommanney, Bl S C, G G O No 1052 of 1876, Cathay, 11th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) W E Marshall, Bl S C, G G O No 1167 of 1876, Trieste, 13th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

M B B Chambers, Bl S C, G G O No 1264 of 1876, Mirzapore, 18th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Capt G W Willock, Gen ral List, Cavy, G G O No 1288 of 1876, Mirzapore, 18th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Lt H S F Haynes, Royal Engrs G G O No 1272of 1876,—Serapis 19th Dec 1876, from Bombay.

Maj A Seagrim, Bl S C, G G O. No 9 of 1877,—Austria, 15th Jan 1877, from Bombay.

Lt A C Talbot, Bl S C, G G O No 1235 of 1876,—Malwa, 22nd Jan 1877, from Bombay.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India having decided to give retrospective effect to the previ-ge of drawing their furlough pay at the rate of exchange of 2s the rupee, granted to those officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, it is notified that all Officers who may desire that their Bills on pay may be sent to their Agents in England, should mak application to that effect through the Govt of the Presidency to which they belong.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that G G O No 813 of 1876 does not apply to Officers in Command of Divisions and Brigades.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H W Pierson, R E, on return from furlough, is appointed to the P W Dept, with the rank of Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The following Officers are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Financial Branch, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Mr J J O'Flaherty, Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr W B Chr-tie, Asst Engr, 1st grade.
Mr C J Middleton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the N W Provinces, Provincial and Irrigation Branches, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Lt G H M Wallace, S C, Asst Engr, 1st grade (Provincial).
Mr C L Bickers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, (Provincial).
Mr N A Graydon, Ex Engr 4th grade (temporary rank), Irrigation.

The services of Lt J S Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on duty in connection with the proposed Railway Conference, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from 1st Feb 1877.

Consequent on the return furlough of Conductor J Welsh, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, the following Under subordinates attached to the Mily Works Branch of the P W Dept will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from 16th Nov 1876 :—

Mr P Kelly, to Supervisor, 2nd grade, and Surgt M Hanley, to Overseer, 1st grade.

The under-mentioned Under subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch to Madras and Bombay respectively, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

To Bombay.—Mr J G Pew, Sub-Engr, 1st grade and R J Beckwith, Overseer, 2nd grade.

To Madras.—Mr J G Pew, Sub-Engr, 1st grade and R J Beckwith, Overseer, 1st grade.

The undermentioned officer and subordinates are temporarily transferred from N W Provinces, Provincial Estab, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Capt H A Graves, R A, 1st Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr W Ellison, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade J D Gash, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade and J Edwards, Supervisor, 2nd grade.

Maj D Ward, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, and appointed to the charge of the 8th Circle of Mily Works, vice Lt C I C M Browne, R E.

Mr C H Edenbinson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, having reported his arrival on the 2nd Feb 1877, the period of absence on furlough of the leave granted to him by the Director of State Railways (Notification No 76, dated 13th March 1876) is cancelled.

Mr Jenkins is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment in Bombay.

Mr G S Duff, Offg Asst Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted 7 days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 486 of 30th Nov 1876.

Consequent on the return to duty of Maj-Genl Maclagan, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, in the P W Dept, Maj-Genl A Taylor, C B, R E, ve ce Maclagan, is hereby appointed, in addition to his duties as Chief Engr, to the Works Branch, the duties of which office he assumed on the after noon of the 19th Jan 1877.

With the consent of the Government of India Lt-Col G Robinson, R E Director-Genl of Telegraphs, assumed charge of his office at Bombay on the forenoon of the 2nd Feb 1877.

AGENCY GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr B Ogarth, Sub Engr, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily to the Madras Famine Works, under orders from the Govt of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th Jan 1877, on which date he left Mhow for Cuddapah

Twenty days' priv leave granted to Mr W Mulville, Surveyor, 2nd grade, in Notification No 55, dated 16th Dec 1876, is cancelled.

Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary 3rd grade,) is allowed eighteen months' furlough out of India, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1877, or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENCY GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

The following Notifications are published in continuation o Foreign Dept Notification No 93 G, dated 18th Jan 1877 :—

(1) Lt C I T Gordon, C S I, re-assumed charge of the office of Political Supt of the Hilly Tracts, and 1st Asst Political Agent, Mewar, from Maj C G Gunning on the forenoon of the 3rd Nov 1876.

(2) Maj C G Gunning re-assumed charge of the office of 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, from Capt A R T McIlae on the forenoon of 3rd Nov 1876.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Maj H R Thuiller, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from 17th inst under Sec 29 of the Civil Leave Code.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr H B Knowlys, Asst C mr, Hyderabad Assigned Dist's and Judge, Sm-l Cause Court, Akola, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence on full Under Sec 28 (d) R le I, of the Civil Leave Code pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R D Hare, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J F Chew, Account. 4th grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mily Works, to that of the Ex Engr, 2nd Sub-wor Divn, Mily Works.

Mr M J Mulrooney, Asc untant, 3rd grade, Office of Examiner Accounts, Mily Works, is granted sick leave from the 12th to 23rd Jan 1877, inclusive.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W Nethersole, Suptg Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, returned to India on the 12th Jan 1877, from the sick leave granted in Director's Notifications Nos 181 of the 25th Oct 1875, and 156 of the 9th Oct 1876.

Mr G E Thomas, Ex Engr 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough and thirty days' sub idiary leave, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr G B Reynolds, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Engr-in Chief's Office to the 1st Div, with effect from the 1st inst.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

*(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 6th* February 1877.)

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments :—

Lt-Col (Bt Lt Col Maj) Henry Francis Brooke, half pay, late 19th Foot having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col to be Col by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870 subject to H M's approval, dated 3rd Feby 1877.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Maj C F Gordon, S C, attached, to be Squadron Officer, vice Muir, appointed Adjt to H Ex the Govr Gen's Body Guard.

2nd Native Infantry—Lt S C F Pelle, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment.

14th Native Infantry—Lt Col G C Rowe-oft, Wing Commander 35th N I, and Offg Comdt 25th N I to Officiate as Commandant during absence of Lt Col Williams, on furlough, or until further orders.

Capt W Campbell, attached (Offg Wing Commander,) to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment.

19th Native Infantry—Lt S H P Graves, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

24th Native Infantry—Lt W O Harris, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, to complete establishment, and to continue to officiate as Qr Mr.

25th Native Infantry—Lt H N Webb, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, in succession to Capt Pratt, promoted to Wing Commander, and to continue to officiate as Adjt.

42nd Native Infantry—Lt A Melvin, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment, and to continue to officiate as Qr Mr.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lt C M Smith to be Capt, from the 23rd Dec 1876.

Royal Engineers—Lt J T Wright to be Capt, from the 9th Dec 1876.

60th Regiment—Lt E H Berkeley to be Capt, from the 17th Nov 1877.

68th Regiment—Capt W A Kay to to be Maj, from the 5th June 1875.

91st Regiment—Capt (Bt Maj) H A Chichester to be Lt Col, from the 17th Jan 1877.

Capt A Menzies, R H A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut and join F Battery F Bgde, to which he has been appointed.

Under Clause VII para, 160, Sec V part II Transport Regulations.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt J E Kelly, 62nd Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876 page 510.

The Leave granted to Capt J S Wheeley, 18th Foot, in G O C C of the 8th ultimo, p 4 is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence :—

Senior Apothecary R W Beale, from the 8th Nov 1876 to the 7th May 1877 on medical certificate, to proceed to the N W Provinces and Punjab.

Hospital Appre tice H C Stubbs, attached to the Commissariat Depo Naini Tal, from the 31st Oct to the 15th Nov 1876, on medical certificate, in ext-nsion of privilege leave granted him in Naini T l station order, dated the 13th Oct 1876.

The following order is confirmed :—

19th Native Infantry—Ensn O-der, dated the 29th Jan 1877 appointing Lt A J Brander, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties of Wing Officer, vice Lt H E Goodsbury, proceeded to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lt Col Hon E Vesey, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of av iling himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt W H Fife, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-7th Foot—Maj A G Daubeny, to remain in England, from the 3 th April to the 31st Aug next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 13th Jan 1876, p. 18.

1-18 h Foot—Maj M J R MacGregor, to remain in England, from the 18th July to the 17th Oct next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 28th Feb 1876, p. 76.

Lt W W Lawrence, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

99th Foot—Lt M K Kennedy, to the port of embarkation, from the 14th Jan to the 27th March next, pending retirement, from the service, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 1st Dec 1876, p 592.

32nd Foot—Capt M Stourton, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

70th Foot—Lt A E Jones, Offg Wing Officer 23rd N I, on probation, to Calcutta, from the 1st March to the 31st Aug next to study the native languages.

86th Foot—Lt and Adjt D A Grant, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on private affairs, p 592.

103rd Foot—Lt (local Capt) J C Antton, Bar elly, from date of quitting regimental pending retirement from the service.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj G White, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn E F Coult, attach-d to the 13th Hussars, to remain at Allahabad, from the 20th Jan to the 28th Feb 1877, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 6th Dec 1876, p 602.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE first series of Lectures will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanchier Hall of the University on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P. M., and on following Mondays, at the same hour.

Subject :—SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT,
Languages derived from it.

Lecturer :—PROFESSOR BHANDARKAR.

The Lectures are open to the Public.

D. O. BOYD, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

LAHORE, 13TH FEB.

Sir Lewis Pelly and Syud Noor Mahomed Khan are cultivating close intimacy, and may be seen frequently driving together. The police force for Kohat service, six hundred strong, will be sent from Rawul Pindee forthwith. Sir Henry Davies is accompanied by his Secretaries. Colonel Miller, Deputy Quarter-General of Police, left Rawul Pindee on the 10th for the Frontier. There is no truth in the report that two native regiments were ordered to leave Rawul Pindee on the 10th for Kohat. Colonel Medley left Rawul Pindee on the 9th for Lahore, his duties being transferred to Colonel Browne, and Major Ward is officiating for Colonel Browne. Both the batteries of Royal Artillery at Rawul Pindee were inspected on the 10th. General Macdownell, of the 4th Rifles, is detained between Rawul Pindee and Attock in consequence of rain.

## MEETING AT LAHORE ON BEHALF OF TURKISH WOUNDED.

The meeting held here yesterday in favour of the Turkish wounded was practically a failure. Subscriptions have been sent to the Punjab Bank and will be forwarded to the Stafford House Relief Fund.

## A FRAUDULENT RAILWAY CLERK.

A pay clerk of the Northern Railway has absconded with a considerable amount of money in his possession.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## MOTION BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 13TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Friday next he would bring forward a motion asking how the Government understands the Treaty engagements entered into by England in 1856, in view of the despatch sent by Lord Derby to Sir G. H. Elliot at Constantinople on the 5th of August last, stating that in case Russia declared war against Turkey that England could not defend her.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, 12TH FEB.

The s. s. Childwall Hall, one of the Hall Line of steamers, arrived here on the 10th inst.

LONDON, 12TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¾d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106¾.

About £450,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals.—Gwalior and Childwall Hall, on 10th inst.

Departures.—Good Hope and Marcia.

## LINE REPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | 1s. 9¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | 1s. 10¼d. | " |
| Credits, 3 " " ... | 1s. 10¼d. | " |
| Documents, 3 " " ... | 1s. 10⅛ to 5/16d. | " |
| Sovereigns, ..... | Rs. 11-4 each. | |

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ball took place on Monday night at Government House, Parell. There was a larger attendance of ladies and gentlemen than usual, probably because everybody believed with genuine regret that this was the last entertainment of the kind which Sir Philip Wodehouse would be able to give in Bombay. The Governor's hospitality was as usual excellent, and the decorations of the halls and ball-room were brilliant. One of the most conspicuous objects in the latter was the banner which was received by Sir Philip at Delhi, and many people were able by its means to form an idea of the splendid show which was presented at the Imperial Assemblage when all the banners of the Chiefs of India were unfurled. Rather an alarming accident took place with the carriage of one of the guests. When Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell Leith were leaving their house on the lower Malabar Hill Road their horses became restive, and one of them got leg over the shaft. The pair thereupon bolted, wrenching away the front part of the phaeton, with which they dashed wildly along the highway in the direction of Malabar Hill. Several carriages that were coming along narrowly escaped being brought into collision with the horses and their dangerous encumbrance; but we are glad to say that no one was hurt, although a good many people were alarmed. The horses pulled themselves up by running into a wall, which injured them a good deal.

THIS morning we publish a letter of considerable importance from Lieutenant James, R.N., who calls attention to the system under which the big guns in the turret-ships are managed at present. These guns are worked by men from whatever battery of artillery happens to be in Bombay, and as regiments in India are continually being shifted from one place to another, it follows that the big guns in the Magdala and Abyssinia cannot have that attention paid to them which their importance deserves. We think that whether or not a volunteer corps is organised in Bombay for working the guns, there ought to be a company of regularly trained gunners sent out from England to the turret ships for a certain number of years. Volunteers would be a very useful adjunct to the regular corps of gunners, but they ought to be secondary and not primary. As Lieutenant James points out, the turret-ships play an important part in the defence of India, and their guns ought always to be properly manned by men whose constant duty it would be to attend to the big guns.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of January 1877, amounted to 1,726 bales, weighing 6,76,592 lbs. or 1,057 candies and 112 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,73,505.

THE Government of Bombay have passed a Resolution that the Collector of Sholapore should arrange with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the transfer of Sholapore labourers to the Nira Canal, and that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should take on as many as he can, and as soon as possible.

THE late rains in Bengal have been most favourable to the tea plants in the Darjeeling District, and the best crop known for some years is expected. On some of the gardens in the Terai there is a fine flush out already. Quite a rush is being made for tea-land in the Western Duars. The tea plant thrives there remarkably well, and in all probability the whole country between Jalpiguri and Dubri will be covered with it a few years hence.

ORDERS have, it is said, gone forward for the restoration of the Khelat escort to about its original strength. The force will then consist of the 1st Regiment of Sikh infantry, about 600 strong; one squadron of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, say 160 sabres; and the Peshawur Mountain Battery. The head-quarters of the above will be at Quettah; a company of the Sikhs and half the cavalry being available as a personal escort for the Political Agent, should he have occasion to visit Khelat.

A PARTY of Trigonometrical surveyors will, the *Pioneer* says, leave Debra at the beginning of next month to explore the great snowy range on the north-east frontier of Kumaon. Over this stupendous barrier there are said to be only three or four passes into Thibet, all crossing regions of eternal snow, and traversing enormous glaciers. The officer in charge of the party is Mr. Ryall, whose name has lately been prominent before the public on account of the great services he has rendered to the development of the geography of the Himalayas.

THE official reports of expenditure on account of the famine in the Madras Presidency show that up to the end of January Rs. 99,37,372 had been expended, of which sum Cuddapah took Rs. 13,42,153, Bellary Rs. 28,39,762, Kurnool Rs. 11,26,000 and Madras Rs. 31,29,444. At the request of His Grace the Governor, Sir R. Temple has selected ten officers of the Bengal Civil Service who will be employed in the seven districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. The establishment of a relief camp at the Red Hills has reduced the number of destitute in the town of Madras, and to still further reduce the number the grants in-aid of private charity, which the Government have been in the habit of giving will be discontinued.

IN the *Gazette of India* for Saturday last is published the resolution of the Government of India postponing the meeting of the Railway Conference "for a few months." The reasons assigned are those which have been already published, "the stress of work caused by the heavy traffic in grain throughout the country, but especially in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies," and, it is added, "in the meantime the office of the Secretary to the Conference (Colonel Drummond) should remain open for the reception of communications, and for the continuance of the organization of arrangements connected with the Conference. The public and those interested in railway affairs are invited to continue the submission of papers on subjects for discussion, which may be addressed to the Secretary as heretofore."

IN reply to a letter of the Collector of Darwar, forwarded through the Revenue Commissioner, Kanarese Districts, reporting the spread of cholera and suggesting the removal of the labourers to more healthy localities and supplying them with food while on their way to more distants works, the Government have passed the following Resolution:—"The Collector should be authorised to provide work people with subsistence, who are transferred from one part of the district to another on account of the outbreak of cholera. Such charges should be borne by the works from which the labourers are transferred, and the subsistence should not exceed the sum they would have received had they remained on those works. It is understood that the medical aid asked for by the Collector has been granted to him. These papers should be transferred to the General Department with reference to the immediate establishment of a dispensary at Haveri,—a measure that is recommended in the Public Works Department. An additional medical officer should be especially appointed for the charges of this dispensary. It is advisable that the Sanitary Commissioner should, as soon as possible, visit the Dharwar district.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 8th February 1877, that no rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are unchanged. The total number of persons on relief works is 908,410 against a (corrected) total of 940,693 last week: decrease about 32,000. There is a decrease of 33,000 in Cuddapah, 28,400 in Bellary, 4,300 in Coimbatore, and 17,000 in Tinnevelly, and an increase of 31,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Chingleput, 7,200 in Salem, 2,800 in Nellore, and 2,000 in Madura. In Mysore also there has been no rain: number of persons on relief works, 44,000. In Bombay showers have fallen in Guzerat, Khandeish, and Tanna, which have done some harm to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in the central and eastern districts, to the damage of the *rabi*; elsewhere it has been cloudy: prospects are fair. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Berar. Rain has fallen throughout Central India and in parts of Rajpootana: prospects are good. Rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal, and in quantity from Upper Assam: damage to the *rabi* is apprehended, if the weather does not clear. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather and unseasonable showers are complained of, but prospects are still favourable. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Punjab: reports from that province are good.

SIR BERNAD BURKE, C.B., in a notice prefatory to the 39th edition of his "Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire," published by Mr. Harrison, of Pall Mall, remarks on the importance of the past twelve month as an epoch in the history of the Peerage. A title identified with the Empire of India has been added to the Royal dignities; 13 peerages, one of great political importance, and 12 baronetcies have been created; two law lords have been made barons for life, thus confirming, to a certain extent, the principle of life peerages; the prerogative of creating any more peers of Ireland has been virtually abandoned by the Crown; and a memorable decision of the Lords Committee for privileges in the Buckhurst case has regulated the limitation of peerage patents. Death has, moreover, effected many changes; 25 peers and 35 baronets have passed away, and three peerages—namely, Aldborough, Fitzwalter, and Lisgar—have become extinct. In connection with the new Earldom of Beaconsfield we are reminded that the picturesque little town in Buckinghamshire which gives its name as a title of nobility to a brilliant author and a great statesman was the home of Edmund Burke, and that when it was in contemplation to raise that illustrious commoner to the peerage, Beaconsfield was the title suggested. With regard to the other new peerages facts of equal interest are pertinently adduced by Sir Bernard, whose admirably arranged volume of reference for 1877 maintains, and even raises, the reputation which the work has gained in a long series of years.

THE trade and navigation returns for the month of December last show that the imports, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 4,27,35,722, and the exports, including treasure, to Rs. 4,86,04,924, showing an increase of imports over 1875 for the same period of 31 lacs and over 1874 of 84 lacs. The exports for the same period show a decrease compared with 1875 of 7 lacs and compared with 1874, an increase of Rs. 5,30,000. For the nine months ending 31st December last imports, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 34,53,68,718, an increase of 3 crores and 40 lacs over the same period in 1875 and 3 crores 16 lacs over 1874. The exports for the same period amounted to Rs. 46,13,91,378, an increase of 3 crores 93 lacs over 1875 and 6 crores and 4 lacs over 1874. In the month of December last the imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 1,06,37,648 compared with Rs. 40,19,472 in the same period in 1875 and Rs. 31,75,837 in 1874. The exports of treasure for the same period amounted to Rs. 20,29,292, compared with Rs. 15,90,361 in 1875 and Rs. 13,65,830 in 1874. The total imports of treasure for the nine months ending 31st December amounted to Rs. 7,59,51,598 against Rs. 3,90,50,377 in 1875 and Rs. 5,18,93,828 in 1874. The exports for the same period amounted to Rs. 3,51,61,747 against Rs. 1,51,26,082 in 1875 and Rs. 1,32,81,242 in 1874. Of the exports of treasure in this period Rs. 1,20,03,094 consisted of gold exported to the United Kingdom, against Rs. 4,39,075 in 1875 and Rs. 17,38,100 in 1874. In the nine months ending 31st December the imports of silver from China rose to Rs. 60,41,602 as compared with Rs. 26,56,915 in 1875. The exports of silver to China in the same period rose to Rs. 73,68,576 as compared with Rs. 5,600 only in 1875. The imports of gold from China in the same period fell to Rs. 23,55,795 as compared with Rs. 83,24,867 in 1875: the exports of gold were nil in both years.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows on the late Conference at Constantinople:—

We wonder where is the sickness of the Sick Man now? Where is that consumption which prayed into the vitals of that unfortunate country, Turkey? A man, when asked, how his father had died said pathetically, he died of a complication of disorders. What was it, asked the enquirer? And the bereaved son said in reply that he died of two surgeons, one physician and an apothecary. Turkey was suffering, no doubt, but not from any ordinary disease but a complication of disorders. Several renowned Doctors, the best that Europe could afford, sat in a Conference to prescribe for the so-called Sick Man and tried to force down a pill through his throat to purge him out of his difficulties, but the patient threw the pill into the face of his Doctors and showed symptoms of sound health without it. Was there ever such a solemn farce enacted? Before even there was any disturbance in Turkey, the European powers sat to partition the Empire among themselves. It was then thought that the rebels alone would be able to do away with Turkey. The rebels lost ground however and Russia began to supply them with reinforcements. This also failed and Europe was amazed. The Sick Man was not so sick after all, was the general feeling. The Czar tried to bully Europe and Turkey from Moscow, and Lord Beaconsfield tried the same game from London. Russia began to muster troops and England to make active preparations. The Conference sat not with a view to secure any advantage to the European powers but to save the Sick Man from dissolution. The delegates were agreed in their proposals and Turkey was allowed positively the last chance, but the astonishment of the world can be only conceived when this audacious Sick Man actually rejected the proposals. The heart of the delegates relented, and like the theatrical companies of Calcutta, they again gave him the last chance—positively the last. When lo! the Sick Man rose from his bed and defied the whole of Europe. And what did the delegates do? They simply bolted to their respective countries and the so-called complicated Eastern Question has at last been solved! This English nation approves of the course adopted by Lord Salisbury, but to our superficial thinking, his mission was an utter failure. He joined the enemies of the Turks and tried to coerce them to obedience. If the Turks had been coerced, England might have been still regarded by them as a friend. But they were not so coerced, and they found in the end that if they heard the counsels of their friend they would have been ruined. The best policy of Lord Salisbury would have been to counsel the Turks to reject the proposal of the delegates, as by this his Lordship could have secured the friendship of the Musulmans. But who knows whether he did it or not secretly? Of course he could not have done it openly as it would give the Russians a moral advantage over the English. It would give great satisfaction to the Musulmans of India to know that his Lordship did so counsel the Turks.

THE following account of a scrimmage with slavers on the African coast appears in an English provincial newspaper and is worth reproducing on this side of the world, where, probably, most of the parties to the affair are known, including even the "slavers":—"On the 18th of November, Lieutenant Cressvell, in command of the cruising boats of this ship round Pemba succeeded in capturing the largest slave dhow yet taken by the ship's boats. She was seized at Masuka, where a landing of no less than 180 slaves was, it is estimated, effected by her just before her seizure. Again on the night of the 29th ult. a dhow successfully landed about 100 more in this same neighbourhood, this being done by a little stratagem on the part of the owner. On this evening a native individual made towards the place where two of the cruising boats were stationed, with pretended information of cargoes of slaves about to be landed in other parts of the island. He was believed, and when the boats were drawn off to the points indicated by him, he managed to slip away unnoticed. Shortly after the boats had left, a dhow ran in, and managed to land about one hundred slaves, at the very place the boats were drawn off from, and succeeded in effecting her escape. On the following night the officer in command, with an interpreter and a gig's crew of three men, succeeded in tracking and capturing, in a house on the island, part of what is supposed to be no other than the above hundred slaves in question, and which are owned by a noted Arab named Mahomet bin Rashid. The party were (about 3 A. M. on the morning of the 1st inst.) making preparations for marching the slaves down to the beach for embarking in the boats, when they were suddenly fired on by a large party of Arabs concealed in the bush. Two men were slightly scratched, and the coxwain of the gig—a leading seaman—received a slug wound just below the heart. To stand would have been perfect madness, with one man already *hors de combat*. The officer had only two men beside himself (the native interpreter, in a fighting capacity, being merely a cypher) to contend with, perhaps a couple of dozen men, and those concealed from a return fire. Flight was the only alternative, and luckily for our little party the Arabs are not marksmen, nor are their firearms as a rule worth much, else the continued fire after the sailors would have brought them down like pigeons. Lieutenant Cresswell returned to the ship with all possible speed, as much on account of the ugly wound in the coxwain's side as to report the circumstance to his captain, and the Philomel was despatched to Pemba to investigate into the affair, in conjunction with one of the Sultan's officers who was sent down in one of his highness's vessels, the Dar-es-Salam. On the return of the Philomel on the 11th one only of the supposed instigators of the attack, Shad bin Sailamen, had been captured, Mahomet bin Rashid being up till then still at large. While these occurrences were going on at Pemba, Sub-Lieutenant Simpson, in command of the cruising launch, Alice, on the south side of this island, succeeded in capturing two slave dhows at Petee Inlet, Menai Bay. They have not yet been through the Admiralty Court."

THE Americans have resorted to a singular mode of fanning their patriotism. They have taken to fighting over again the battles in which they were victorious over British troops. We observe in several American contemporaries accounts of the manner in which the centennial anniversary of Trenton—fought on the 26th December 1776—was celebrated; and it would appear that certain enthusiastic gentlemen were called upon to represent General Washington and despised British heroes. One correspondent gives rather an amusing account of the way in which Trenton was fought again. The manœuvres of the troops were, we are told, carried out so as to reproduce the battle as nearly as was possible. The day was a dismal one, the ground covered with snow and slush, and a fine rain falling; but this did not damp the ardour of the warriors, nor prevent Trenton filling up with people to see the battle fought. General Washington was there in full uniform, and in order to make "history repeat itself" properly he marched with sixty-eight men the night before eight miles up the Delaware, so as to give us "Washington crossing the Delaware," and then eight miles down again, all through snow and sleet, but, nevertheless, with undaunted courage. "This party," the correspondent who accompanied them writes, "started out full of patriotism, and the farther they marched, or the more stops they made, the fuller they got, till by the time they reached Taylorsville they were so full of patriotism, and things that the wintry blasts had no more effect upon them than if they had been so many policemen asleep in an alehouse." Taylorsville was the crossing-place, and a couple of boats had been previously taken up there, so that the crossing might be effected in the same Washington did. But these boats were frozen fast when the troops got there, and they marched over on the ice, disdainfully avoiding the bridge which was within a stone's throw of the crossing place. About 9 A. M. these troops got down to Trenton, finding streets, windows, and housetops filled with spectators and the "Hessians" waiting to be surprised. The sixty-eight men were increased to 1,200 by reinforcements, and started in two bodies under Washington and Sullivan to march against the enemy, who numbered 500 men, and were represented by New Jersey Militia and one of the famous companies from Philadelphia. The streets and houses sadly interfered with the movements, but the battle was fought out as nearly as possible like the original, all the officers being furnished with printed programmes designating their movements. It was quite a spectacle to behold Washington and Sullivan, Knyphausen and Rahl, at critical points in the great battle hastily drawing out their programmes to see what ought to happen next. The battle, however, went off as it ought. The Centennials were victorious, and the Hessians surrendered, as they were in duty bound to do; and victors and vanquished sat down together at a banquet and listened afterwards to patriotic oration. But while the battle was reproduced as history directed, there were some remarkable liberties taken with the historical details. The Washington of the occasion—Gen. Trauz, of the New Jersey Militia—we are told, represented Washington about as much as he did Joan of Arc. The Centennials carried several American flags, which were not invented until long after the battle; while the hireling Hessians were not honoured with any flag of any nationality, and not a solitary British red coat was to be seen, these Hessians all wearing the regulation blue of the United States' Service. The Centennials, on the other hand, were clad in every possible garb a human being could wear, all the old, dilapidated clothing and superannuated hats that had been gathering in that section of country probably for a century having been brought out to do duty as representing Washington's ragged army. Thus the Centennial troops appeared in all the hues of the rainbow, presenting an army unequalled since Falstaff's day. Their discipline, too, was as bad as their clothing, and had it not been for the printed programme, the Hessians would have whipped them out of their boots. The Philadelphia Company singlehanded would have been more than a match for Washington's entire force in any battle not controlled by history, and sad were the hearts of those trained soldiers, most of them veterans of the late war, that fate, not prowess, prevented their taking the town. But they surrendered according to programme. In one detail history was reproduced effectually. In the original battle two of Washington's soldiers were wounded, so in this battle one was wounded in the cheek with a bayonet and another got a gun wound in his eye. No one was killed and in this history did not repeat itself. The surrender was made in a hurry, when the banquet was ready, and a merry peal of church bells closed the second "Battle of Trenton." After this, what next? Could the Yankees, we wonder, get up a good imitation of Christhopher Columbus' discovery of America? General Traux, who "did" Washington, might easily be induced to "do" the Genoese hero.

## PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 6, dated 2nd February 1877.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, to HER MAJESTY'S SECRETATY OF STATE for India.

IN continuation of our despatch No. 5 of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward, for Your Lordship's information, copies of minutes by Sir R. Temple and memoranda by Mr. C. Bernard.

2 The memoranda summarize the information as to the condition of the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly given to Sir R. Temple by the local officers, traders and others with whom he was able to communicate. The minutes contain his own conclusions and suggestions: in minute No. XI he recommends the appointment of one controlling officer on the spot for the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. In No. XII he contrasts the condition of affairs and extent of relief in Cuddapah with that of North Arcot, and suggests that the arrangements in the former should be reconsidered with a view to economy. In minute No. XIV he combats the objections which he anticipates may be raised to the reduction in relief wages which was proposed in his minute No. VII. Finally, in minute No. XVII he applies to the case of Bombay the suggestions for reduction in rate of wages made for Madras, and computes that there may be a saving thereby of 23 lakhs of rupees on his previous estimate of 149 lakhs of relief expenditure for that Presidency. As regards this recommendation, it would appear from the Bombay progress statement No. X of the 19th ultimo, that it has already been anticipated by the local Government.

3. We have received with much satisfaction from Sir R. Temple a telegram dated Madras the 28th ultimo, informing us that the Local Government accede substantially to all his proposals for economy, and that orders will, he believes, be issued at once. We have also received from the Madras Government an application for the services of ten Bengal Civil Servants under various Governments and Administrations who have been specially selected by Sir R. Temple, and are taking steps to comply with it as far as may be practicable.

4. Regarding the condition of the distressed districts, we have no very material changes to report. In Madras, the number on the relief works has been reduced by about 50,000, and cholera prevails to a very great extent. In Bombay, there has been a very slight fall in prices in some districts, but the numbers on the relief works have again increased.

5. We are now beginning to receive the review and forecast reports by talukas which were due on the 15th ultimo.

The following is the minute XVII. referred to in the above despatch:—

MINUTE BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE DATED MADURA, 22ND JANUARY 1877.

With my minute of the 12th January was submitted an estimate, compiled on the data then available, and subject to correction, of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency. Since that minute was written I have visited the three most distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and have anxiously considered what steps could be taken to reduce relief outlay in the present and to prevent its excessive increase in the future.

2. I have now offered for the consideration of the Government of Madras suggestions for securing economy, which may be summarised thus—

(1) to stop all fresh admissions to the relief works in the three worst districts save under a certificate from an official not under the grade of a deputy tahsildar.

(2) to re-examine as soon as possible every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By "absolute need" is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.

(3) to reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and half annas per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately; the grain wage, where given, to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(4) to impose upon the reddi and karnam (patel and kulkarni) of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector (revenue or relief officer) every case of dangerous distress.

(5) these measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative and subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

3. My minutes of the 19th and 22nd January set forth my reasons for making these suggestions, and they also advert to certain objections which may possibly be urged against the suggestion for reducing the wage rate to one and half annas. I need not, therefore, again go into those points.

4. I think that it may be possible to apply these suggestions, in part at any rate, to the distressed districts of Bombay; and I would ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether this cannot be done. My impression was that Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, considered that it would be possible by careful examination to eliminate and discharge from the works a considerable number of the labourers in relief gangs.

5. In case I hope that it may be possible to adopt on the Deccan relief works my suggestion for reducing the wage rate, I proceed to revise my estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay, which was framed on the supposition that the present wage of two annas for an adult male labourer would be maintained. If the reduction of wage can be carried out and can be maintained, then the estimate previously offered of the Bombay relief expenditure can be modified thus:—

| RELIEF WORKS EXPENDITURE. | Previous estimate. | Present revised estimate. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| January to March, 416,000 persons for three months ..... | 37,44,000 | 32,76,000 |
| April to June, 705,000 persons for three months ..... | 63,45,000 | 47,59,000 |
| July 340,000 persons for one month ..... | 10,20,000 | 7,65,000 |
| Total of relief works expenditure.. | 1,11,09,000 | 88,00,000 |
| Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief works expenditure ..... | 11,00,000 | 11,00,000 |
| Estimate for extra establishments..... | 13,00,000 | 13,00,000 |
| Add for esti nated expenditure to the end of Dec. 1876 ..... | 14,00,000 | 14,00,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 1,49,00,000 or £1,490,000 | 1,26,00,000 or £1,260,000 |

To this minute is appended a short memorandum explaining how each of the figures of my reduced estimate has been compiled.

6. It will be seen that the reduction of the rate of relief wages will, if maintained, secure a saving of 23 lakhs. I have not reckoned upon any direct saving accruing from the adoption of the first and second of my suggestions, because in some of the Bombay districts discretion has already been exercised in opening relief works. Still it is possible that under those two suggestions some additional economy may be secured which may be set against possible excess of relief labourers, or other unforeseen relief expenditure of other kinds.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

*Memorandum explanatory of the reductions made by Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd January, on his previous (dated 12th January) estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay.*

| ITEM I. | Previous Estimate. Rs. | Present Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Relief works expenditure from January to March ..... | 37,44,000 | 32,76,000 |

It is supposed that the suggested reduction in the wage rate cannot be carried fully into effect before the middle of February; therefore the previous full rate of expenditure has been estimated up to the 14th February, and the reduced (45 per cent. less) rate has been estimated from the 15th February onward to the end of July.

| ITEM II. | Previous Estimate. Rs. | Present Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| April to June relief works expenditure ..... | 63,45,000 | 47,59,000 |

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above explained.

| ITEM III. | Previous Estimate. Rs. | Present Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| July relief works expenditure. | 10,20,000 | 7,65,000 |

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above described.

*Other items.*

No reduction has been made in the estimate for "establishment," because these will have to be maintained at full strength notwithstanding the reduction of wages.

The numbers on charitable relief may somewhat increase when the relief gangs are scrutinized and new admissions are less readily permitted. On the other hand, Rs. 3 per mensem was perhaps an outside estimate for the cost of relieving each pauper. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, this item in the previous estimate has been left unreduced.

C. BERNARD, Secretary.

# BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year terminated yesterday.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—At the late Jurisprudence Examination the first prize was awarded to Daniel Hogan, B. A., and the second to Jehanghir Dosabhoy Karaka.

ROYAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—Royal Artillery practice will be carried on from 13-inch mortars this afternoon at the batteries of Colaba and Oyster Rock, firing in a south-easterly direction. Yachts should keep out of the way of these very erratic missiles.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY-DRIVERS.—Yesterday, a hack buggy-driver, named Bapoo Mahomed, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for being drunk and driving his vehicle along the Falkland Road on that morning in a rash and negligent manner.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY MEDICAL STUDENT.—Of the three Portuguese students of the Grant Medical College who left for England in the month of August 1876, one—Mr. Dominic Anthony Gomes, L. M.—has passed his examinations for the Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons successfully.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—An address on the Australian Colonies in various aspects, with special reference to the aborigines and to educational and general Christian work, will be given in St. Andrew's Church this evening at eight o'clock by the Rev. A. Crawford, for many years a minister in Australia.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday morning at Dukurwady in a two-storied building, a part of which is occupied by a man named Tabords, a Goanese woman who was carrying sweetmeats, the presents of a friend to the abovenamed Tabords, missed her footing and tumbled down the stairs and received such severe injuries to the skull that she died almost instantaneously.

NATIVE THEATRES.—The *Satya Mitra* comments severely on the wretchedness of the theatrical performances of the natives of this city, and draws the attention of the Commissioner of Police and of the Municipal officers to the dangerous condition of the purely wooden or bamboo structure opposite the Crawford Market, which erection, says the *Mitra*, "seems to be very feeble and inflammable."

A SUMMARY SUIT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit in which Nursey Kessowjee and others were the plaintiffs and Baldeo Bhaichund and another were the defendants, was heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, interest and costs Rs. 270. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Captain T. D. Fleming, Commander of the I. S. F. Co.'s steamer Outram, in which Lord Lytton and suite came down the Indus, has just received a handsome timepiece and aneroid in morocco case, as a memento of His Excellency's voyage down the Indus. Captain Fleming's services were acknowledged by Lord Northbrook on a similar occasion by the present of a valuable watch.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo tea merchant, named Nihalchund Udhab, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Rajee Ahmed Ismail, charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of twelve cases of tea and twenty-five cases of China preserves, of the collective value of Rs. 1,088-10-0, alleged to have been obtained by accused on promising to pay for the same forthwith, whereas, after shipping the goods for Madras, he absconded from Bombay. A search warrant for the seizure of the goods on arrival at Madras has also been granted to the complainant.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Rama Kundah, buggy-driver, for working his horse in Parell Road, the animal being lame of the two forelegs, and also having an incise wound on the belly near the forequarter, was fined Rs. 20.—Mahadeo Byroo, rechla driver, for working his bullock near Pydownie, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Jotee Bapoojee, cartman, for working his bullock under a heavily laden cart, the animal being very lean and weak, was fined Rs. 2.—Khanoo Pandoo, cart driver, for working his bullock in Falkland road, the animals having sores on the neck, body and feet, was fined Rs. 5.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF CHEATING.—were two warrants issued yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, for the arrest of a Marwaree, named Nuthoo Trickum, by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, the first was granted at the instance of a merchant, named Balakeedass Migachund, charging the accused with cheating in respect of two bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 61, and the other at the instance of another merchant, named Cherrumsey Jaitha, who also charges the same accused with cheating in respect of two cases of oil, valued at Rs. 169. The accused is alleged in both cases to have obtained the goods in question from the respective merchants on a promise to pay for the same on delivery, but evaded the payment and since absconded from Bombay.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.—It is stated that His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior is expected to arrive here within a month for the purpose of proceeding to Madras and Rameshwer.—*Poona Observer.*

THE FEED TO HINDOOS BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR AT POONA.—From Saturday last the feed to the Hindoos by His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior commenced at Poona. The Hindoos are daily fed in Mr. Bhow Munsaram's wara, in Sookarwar-Peit. The number of Hindoos fed daily are between eight and nine hundred. We trust His Highness the Holkar of Indore will follow the good example of the Maharaja of Gwalior and will feed the starving population of Sholapore, where food is much needed just now.—*Id.*

## BOMBAY RACES 1877.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY, the attendance in the Club verandah and on the course was not so numerous as on Saturday, but still a large number of persons were present. Each event on the programme produced a contest, and those who were in attendance witnessed an excellent afternoon's sport. On this occasion the order of the day was reversed, the favourites winning in the majority of cases. The first race was:—

"THE DERBY"—Rs. 800 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners before the day of the Race—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Entrances—1st October 1876 Rs. 50, 1st December 1876 Rs. 100, 1st January 1877 Rs. 150, when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Horse declared to start. 1½ Mile.

| | st. lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Abdool Raymon's ab a c The Prince ..... | 7 10 | Gomez.... 1 |
| Major Crosbie's .....c a h Nonpareil ..... | 8 1 | Finch.... 2 |
| H H Aga Khan's.....c a h Judge Advocate .. | 9 2 | Cassum .. 3 |
| H H Aga Khan's.....b a h Young Shere Ali.. | 8 9 | Brewley.. 0 |
| Mr Jones's.....c a h Kitano ..... | 9 5 | Hackney.. 0 |
| Mr Windham's .....g a h Sans Culotte (late Guiding Star) ..... | 8 9 | Imam ... 0 |

Young Shere Ali went off with the lead, and he kept in front for a considerable portion of the round, but was gradually overhauled by The Prince and Nonpareil, who came in respectively, The Prince first by two lengths, Nonpareil second. Judge Advocate was a bad third. Time—2 mins. 1 sec.

The next race was:—

"THE FORBES STAKES."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs.75. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or only half the added money will be given. 2 Miles.

| | st. lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's.....b c h Crown Prince.. | 9 7 | Finch .... 1 |
| Mr Thomas's.....c b c h Raven..... | 9 0 | Donaldson. 2 |
| Maharaja Khusore Sing's.....c a m g Fireman..... | 7 2 | Gerrard .. 3 |
| Major Farewell's .....c h a m g Oliver Twist.. | 8 10 | Blackburn 0 |

Fireman made the running at the start, and Raven and Crown Prince lay second and close up. This order was maintained till they went out of sight. When they came into the straight, Crown Prince, Raven, and Fireman were all close together, but it was evident that the former had the first call, and he quickly won in hand. He finally came in the easiest of winners, Raven being second and Fireman third. Oliver Twist was never in the race at all. Time—3 mins. 53 secs.

"THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE"—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arabs. ¾ Mile. Entrances Rs. 30. If to be sold for Rs. 800 to carry 9st. 7lbs.; if for less, to be added or deducted for every Rs. 100 a. The winner to be sold by public auction. Any surplus to go to the Fund. To close at 9 P.M.

| | Rs. | st. lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel Cheshyre's ..g a h Farewell (late Seawoosh) | 600 | 7 13 | Donaldson 1 |
| Mr Jones's.....b a h Cherub ..... | 600 | 7 13 | Gerrard .. 2 |
| Mr Aga Moochoo's.....b a h Shabeen ..... | 700 | 8 3 | Brewley.. 0 |
| H H The Nawab of Jowrah's.....g a h Saracen .... | 700 | 8 3 | Brown.... 0 |
| Mr B's.....w a g Chartreuse .... | 7 | 5 | Gomez.... 0 |

A very good race between Cherub and Farewell, the latter

## MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

*(Quarterly Review.)*

*Mohammed and Mohammedanism*: Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February and March, 1874, by R. Bosworth Smith, M. A., 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1876.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

But let us turn from these misconceptions of Mohammed's character and mission, and inquire for ourselves what they really were. To do this we must glance briefly at the place and circumstances of the birth of his religion.

Of what Mohammed's surroundings were we can form a good idea, not only from the exact account which historians have left us, but from our knowledge of Arab character and Arab life, which have scarcely changed from the Patriarchal times down to the present day. Living in the pure and invigorating air of the desert, far from the turmoil of men and cities; unacquainted with luxury, and possessing in his camels, sheep, and tents, all that he absolutely required for his subsistence, the Arab was, and still is, a free, simple, vigorous child of nature. Like all peoples who live in constant communion with nature, poetry was a passion as well as an innate talent with him, and by furnishing him with an easy vehicle for the recording of thoughts and events by giving him in fact a literature, although an unwritten one, redeemed him from many of the faults of unlettered savagery. 'The Arabs' registers are the verses of their bards,' says their own proverb, and the number of these which have been preserved afford invaluable materials for the study of their history and character. Their poetry was the natural outcome of their mode of existence, and the very metres and rhythms which they employ breathe the desert air. Just as the Scandinavian poet, in his daily life amidst brawling torrents and dashing cascades, threw his thoughts insensibly into language that flowed in harmony with these voices of nature around him, so the Arab in the stillness of the desert, thought aloud as he journeyed on, and insensibly threw his thoughts into language whose rhythm was guided by the pace of his camel or himself. It may not be out of place to give here a slight sketch of what [illegible] the literary and poetical taste of [illegible] important element in the [illegible] and creed of Islam.

[illegible] Song of Solomon] is most nearly akin to an [illegible] Garden or Ode. The similarity is especially [illegible] in the long digressions, and realistic de[illegible] which a chance metaphor will lead the poet. [illegible] of the former, for instance, occur [illegible] like the tower of David [illegible] for an armoury, where a thousand [illegible] thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men.' Here the sacred poet likens the neck of his beloved to a tower for straightness and symmetry, and the mention of a tower, recalling to his mind the tower of David, leads him to a description of that building, the details of which are a mere digression, and quite foreign to the metaphor. With this let us compare a passage from the 'Mo'allakah of Antara,' one of those seven prize poems which have come down to us as specimens of the compositions which won the prize at the national gatherings at Ocadh, and the distinction of being inscribed in letters of gold, and hung upon the door of the Kaabeh at Mecca.

Likening his mistress's breath to a fragrant meadow, the Arab bard proceeds:

'Or like an untouched mea'ow, where the rain
Hath fallen freshly on the fragrant herbs
That carpet all its pure untrodden soil;
A meadow where the frequent rain-drops fall
Like coins of silver in the quiet pools,
And irrigate it with perpetual streams;
A meadow where the sportive insects hum
Like listless topers singing o'er their cups,
And ply their foreleegs, like a man who tries,
With maimed hands, to strike the flint and steel.

Here the detailed description of the meadow and of the flies is in like manner a digression, and in no wise necessary to the elaboration of the metaphor. But the similes, comparisons, phrases, and figures, employed by the Hebrew poets, are, precisely such as are met with in the poems of the Arabs, and furnish additional proof that the Semitic character, thought, and mode of life has undergone little if any change with the lapse of centuries.

So passionately fond of liberty is the Arab that he will not brook the trammels of government or even of society. The individual Bedawi bows to no authority but his own will; and a tribe acknowledges a Sheikh or elder as a head, it promises no allegiance to him as ruler or load, but only cedes to him the right of representing it in its dealings with strangers, and gives him the somewhat equivocal privilege of occupying the most exposed part of the camp, and of entertaining all comers at his own expense. A certain strong feeling of clanship among the members of individual tribes—an irrepressible love of plunder and freebooting, leading to constant petty wars and prolonged vendettas—and a superstitious belief in a debased form of Sabæanism—were the chief characteristics of the people in the midst of whom Mohammed was born.

The requirements of commerce necessitated some general gatherings of the tribes, and the territory of Mecca, where was situated the most honoured shrine of Sabæan worship, was naturally the locality in which they would occur. Accordingly, an annual fair was held at Ocadh, where literary contests also took place; and these, like the Olympic games amongst the Greeks, served to keep alive a certain feeling of national unity among the different tribes. Two results followed from this state of things, which have an important bearing on the success of Mohammed's mission. In the first place, the tribe of the Kureish, from which he sprang, were located on the site of the Ka'abeh, the chief temple of national worship just referred to, and they therefore became the natural guardians of the sacred edifice, and so acquired a kind of prescriptive superiority over other tribes. Secondly, as all the tribes met in the territory of the Kureish to try their respective skill in poetry and oratory, the language of this particular tribe became necessarily the standard dialect, and absorbed into itself many of the idioms and locutions of the rest. Thus we see that local, tribal, and social circumstances were all in favour of the development of any great idea originating with the Kureish.

The picture we have just drawn of the Arab is a bright and favourable one; but there is, unfortunately, a dark side to it. Morally and intellectually, they were in a state of revolting barbarism; the primitive simplicity of Sabæanism—the worship of the Hosts of Heaven—had degenerated into a gloomy and idolatrous polytheism; drunkenness, gambling, divination by arrows, polygamy, murder, and worse vices were terribly rife amongst them.

Even at the present day female children are considered rather a disgrace than a blessing by the Bedawi Arabs, and afather never counts them in enumerating his off-spring. Before Mohammed's time the same dislike existed in a more repulsive form still, and the practice of burying daughters alive, *wa'd al benat*, as it was called, was very prevalent. 'The best son-in-law is the grave,' said one of their own proverbs, and the father was in most cases the murderer. It is narrated of a certain Othman, that he never shed tears except on one occasion, when his little daughter, whom he was burying alive, wiped the grave-dust from his beard. Against this inhuman practice Mohammed directed all the thunders of his eloquent indignation, and set before their eyes the terrors of the last day, 'when the female child that hath been buried alive shall be asked for what crime she was put to death.'

The Ka'abeh, their chief sanctuary, contained no fewer than three hundred and fifty idols; amongst them the famous black stone, said to have fallen from heaven, and to have been originally white, though now blackened by the kisses of devout but sinful mortals.

Simon Ascensani, a learned Italian Orientalist of the last century, suggests, and with much show of reason, that the chief deity worshipped by the ancient Arabs was identical with the Dionysus or Bacchus of the Greeks. Herodotus tells us that 'the Arabs worship Bacchus and Urania' (lib. iii., cap. 8), and Ass-mani supposes the former to be identical with Saba, son of Cush (Gen. x. 27). Seba is the name under which the Arabs are constantly spoken of in the Hebrew of the Old Testament; and the name Bacchus is not very far removed from the Aramaic *Bar-Khus*, the son of Cush. The idea is, moreover, strengthened by the epithet *Sabi*, Sabor, or Sabazius, given to Bacchus by the Greeks, and by the cry of *Euoi Sabir* with which he was hailed. At any rate, the connection between the Semitic and classical mythologies is much greater than has been generally supposed; and the numerous bilingual inscriptions in Greek and Phœnician, which have been lately deciphered, prove that the identity of individual deities was recognised by these two peoples. Moreover, such legends as those of Tammuz and Adonis of Bell and the Dragon Persans(Phœnician *Reesf*) and Andromeda, and our own St. George and the Dragon, offer very striking parallels. In spite, however, of their gross idolatry, the original purely monotheistic principle which underlies Sabæanism kept continually cropping up amongst the Arabs of the Ignorance, and prepared the way for the Unitarian dogma of Islam. There were, as well as the Sabæan or idolatrous Arabs, a number of Jewish tribes and colonies in Arabia, and Christianity was also professed by many of the tribes.

It was in the midst of a people such as we have described that Mohammed appeared. Briefly stated, his personal history is as follows.

He was born on the 20th of April, A.D. 575, and belonged to the house of Hashim, one of the leading families of the Kureish, the chief of the Meccan tribes. His father 'Abdallah having died before his birth, and his mother Aminah dying while he was yet young, he was brought up by his grandfather 'Abd-al-Muttalib, who, on his deathbed, entrusted the orphan to the care of his uncle Abu Talib. His early years, like Moses and David before him, he spent in tending flocks and herds in the wilderness; and this solitary mode of life, combined with a nervous, excitable temperament, no doubt greatly influenced his character, and developed those visionary aspirations which were so remarkably realised in his subsequent career.

His own property being small, even for an Arab lad, he sought and obtained employment as managing man to a rich widow, named Khadijah, whom he subsequently married. Khadijah was fifteen years older than himself; but during the twenty-four years of their married life, Mohammed, contrary to the usual practice of his people, took no other wife. Whether this moderation proceeded from affection for his spouse and beneficatress, or from the fact that Khadijah kept the control of her property, and would not allow him to spend it in contracting other alliances, we can scarcely decide, and would fain, with Mr. Bosworth Smith, give Mohammed the benefit of the doubt. It is certain, however, that after the death of Khadijah his amours were so frequent and characterised as to cause scandal even among his followers, and to lead him to commit his gravest mistake, that of adducing fresh revelations to sanction them.

Up to the age of forty Mohammed's career was an uneventful one; but then occurred the crisis of his life. He had always been subjected to fits of an epileptic nature, and in one of these he believed that he had a direct call from Heaven, through the angel Gabriel in person, to become a prophet of the Lord, and to preach His unity and the sinfulness of idolatry. The story has been so often told that we need not repeat it here; suffice it to say that he was, in all probability, at first convinced of the reality of his vision, and that it was a genuine enthusiasm which led him, as he shortly after did, to denounce 'those who gave companions to God,' and to declare that 'there was no God but the God,' and that Mohammed was the Prophet of God.' The monotheistic idea was not new to the Meccans, but it was distasteful and particularly so to the Kureish, whose position as one of the first among Arab tribes and whose wordly prosperity arose from the fact that they were the hereditary guardians of the national collection of idols kept in the Sanctuary at Mecca. Mohammed's message, therefore, sounded like a revolutionary watchword, a radical party-cry, which the conservative Meccans could not afford to despise, and which they combated very energetically. The Prophet, therefore, in the first place, met with but little success. Khadijah accepted her husband's mission without hesitation, so did her cousin Waraka; and Zeid, 'the Inquirer,' a man who had spent his life in seeking for the truth, and in fighting against this same idolatry that was so repugnant to Mohammed's ideas, at first gave in his adherence to the new doctrine. For three years, however, only fourteen converts were added to the Muslim Church.

In spite of mockery, and even persecution, Mohammed still persisted in his preaching, until

'the Kureish, the guardians of the Kasbeh, perceived, like the silversmiths at Ephesus, that, if this went on, their position would be endangered, and their gains gone. Finding that bribes and threats and entreaties were alike powerless to deter him, they expostulated with Abu Taleb, his guardian. Abu Taleb in his return expostulated kindly with his nephew. "Should they array against me the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left," said Mohammed, "yet, while God should command me, I would not renounce my purpose." '—p. 119.

Yet for ten years more he preached unsuccessfully; at length, unable to contend against the persecutions of his fellow-townsmen, he was compelled to advise his fifteen followers to seek refuge in Abyssinia. This they did, and the Kureish sent to the Najashi, or king of the country, demanding the surrender of the exiles; but, on being summoned before the monarch and his Christian counsellors, Ja'afer, one of the number, made so noble a defence and exposition of their faith that the demand was refused.

To add to Mohammed's troubles' Khadijah, his faithful wife, and Abu Talib, his protector, both died. Friendless, persecuted, and threatened with assassination, he was compelled to fly to Yathrib (afterwards called *el Medina*, or *the* city *par excellence*), where he had previously received offers of asylum. Pursued by the vengeful Kureish, he and Abu Bekr, the companion of his flight, hid for three days in a cave, and were only saved from discovery and death by a circumstance which Muslims regard as providential, if not miraculous. The pursuers approached the cavern.—

'"We are only two," said his trembling companion. "There is a third said Mohammed; "it is God Himself." The Kureish reached the cave; a spider, we are told, had woven its web across the mouth, and a pigeon was sitting on its nest in seemingly undisturbed repose. The Kuriesh retreated, for it was evident that the solitude was unviolated; and by a sound instinct, one of the sublimest stories in all history has been made the era of Mohammedan chronology.'—p. 123.

We have quoted Mr. Bosworth Smith's account of this incident *verbatim*, because it would be scarcely possible to describe it in terser or better language. But we must confess that we do not quite endorse the opinion that it is one of the sublimest stories in all history. Indeed, we rather think that we have met that pigeon before, and certainly since in the well-known story of King Charles in the oak.

Arrived at Medina, a great change comes over the Prophet:—

"The revelations of the Koran are more and more suited to the particular circumstances and caprices of the moment. They are often of the nature of political bulletins, or of personal apologies, rather than of messages direct from God. Now appears for the first time the convenient but dangerous doctrine of abrogation, by which a subsequent revelation might supersede a previous one.'—p. 134.

It was at Medina, also, that he promulgated the most dangerous doctrine of all, that of the right to enforce his religion by the sword. Here, too, he began to give rise to those scandals which have ever since been the most powerful weapons in the hands of his opponents. In contracting, as he did, numerous and not always convenient marriages, and especially in adducing a revelation for having set aside restrictions upon polygamy exceptionally in his own behalf, Mohammed's conduct after this period was more than equivocal, and taxes even all Mr. Bosworth Smith's ingenuity to defend him. The question is really important only so far as it effects the character of the religion; for no one would venture upon such a task as proving the personal character of the Prophet, however noble it might have been, to be immaculate.

'The chief blots in his fame are not after his undisputed victory, but during his years of chequered warfare at Medina, and, such as they are, are distributed very evenly over the whole of that time. In other words, he did not occasionally give way to a strong temptation; but there was no gradual sapping of moral principles, and no deadening of conscience—a very important distinction. One or two acts of summary and uncompromising punishment, possibly—one or two acts of cunning, and after Khadija was dead, the violation of one law which he had from veneration for he had imposed on others; and he had always hitherto kept himself, form no very long bill of indictment against one who always admitted he was a man of like passions with ourselves, who was ignorant of the Christian moral law, and who attained to power after difficulties and dangers and misconceptions, which might have turned the best of men into a suspicious and sanguinary tyrant.'—pp. 142, 143.

*(To be continued.)*

## LIVELY PREACHING.

*(Saturday Review.)*

THERE has always been a great complaint of the dulness of sermons, and it must be admitted that, as a general rule, it is not without foundation. The difficulty is that the ordinary subjects of discourse are essentially of a grave and solemn character, and that this naturally affects the manner of treating them. On the whole, however, it may perhaps be doubted whether it is altogether a sound objection to sermons that they are dull, or whether real sermons can be otherwise—that is, dull in the sense of being confined to religious instruction and exhortation, and not directed to the mere entertainment or amusement of an audience. A church is, under its natural conditions, not a place for recreation in any form, but for the cultivation of a state of mind which requires, in order that justice should be done to it, a certain degree of serious attention and reflection. There are, however, some lively preachers, and with different kinds of liveliness. There are some who, by their earnestness, eloquence, and impressive power of demonstration, can keep their hearers deeply interested without in any way deviating from the gravity of their task; while there are others, like Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Moody, who make a point of being funny, and who are not very particular how far they push their jokes. There is also another class who, without descending to such vulgar expedients, aim at securing popularity by a choice of topics which deal, not with the doctrines of religion in its ordinary sense, but with questions of the day in which there are openings for familiar talk and pungent remarks, and for introducing matters of more immediate wordly interest than the usual substance of pulpit deliverances. Within the last week or two a story has been going the round of the papers as to a well-known clergyman who, in giving notice of the subject of a future sermon, either did not speak very distinctly, or at least was not clearly heard, so that the congregation went away under the impression that they were to have a rich treat in a sermon on "The Sanitary Aspects of Hell." The preacher had already shown his cleverness in dealing with such questions by the way in which he had, some time before disposed of the Devil, and there was therefore much curiosity to hear his views on another side of a question which has a great fascination for many people. There was accordingly a large attendance at the appointed time, and much disappointment was caused when it became known that a misapprehension had occurred, and that the subject of the sermon was not "Hell," but "Heaven." Whether this story is a small one in itself, but it illustrates the tastes of a certain class of church-goers, which naturally have an effect on the habits of preachers. There are a great many people who, apart from any keen religious enthusiasm, like to go to church. It is a break in the monotony of what to them is apt to be a dull day, and it is not everybody who can console himself at home with the *Observer* or *Bell's Life*. There is usually something more or less exhilarating in the sense of being in a multitude, and this is felt in church as elsewhere, while the appearance of the congregation, including the costumes of the ladies, is also not without interest for certain minds. From time to time a discussion springs up as to Sunday amusements, and there can be no doubt that some kinds of relaxation after service are included in the category. Some people, overlooking the meaning and spirit of religious symbolism, go simply for the sake of seeing a brilliant display of vestments and other decorations, and of hearing good music, which supplies them with much the same sense of gratification as they find at a theatre, and which they would probably seek at a theatre if any were open on a Sunday. There is another class, which does not care for such things, but desires to be tickled and amused during the period of what is supposed to be divine service. They do not object to morning prayer, if it is only a prelude to a smart and stirring discourse; and, indeed, they rather like it as an appearance of respectable piety. But what these people go for is the sermon, if sermon it can be called, and the highest praise which they can bestow on a preacher to their taste is to say that he is "as good as a play."

The relation between supply and demand is thus observable in the clerical as in other professions; and a tendency is evidently developing to provide services which, while conforming to the external aspects of religious worship, shall be of a more stirring and entertaining kind of people of the world. One distinguished preacher for this class, observing that his hearers were getting rather tired of the Bible, took to the modern poets, whose works were found more piquant when recited from the pulpit; and, it is satisfactory to think that, having done Shelley and others, he has still Swinburne in reserve. We find in a less daring shape something of the same kind in a volume of sermons and lectures which Mr. Haweis has just published. Of course it is not called sermons, for that is rather an unpopular title. *Current Coin* takes it out of the ordinary rut and excites curiosity. The cover is adorned with scattered coins of various kinds, and there is a quotation, not from the Psalms, but from the Laureate, at the head of the preface. The author of this volume does not pretend to much originality in its composition, and acknowledges very frankly that the materials have been obtained from well-known books. In fact, the discourses are, when read, obviously crude and superficial; but it is easy to imagine that in delivery they are agreeable to a congregation such as we have described. It is not so much what the speaker has to say, which is often commonplace, and empty, as his way of saying it, that gives point to these addresses, which are collectively termed "pulpit discourses and platform speeches," though there is no means of distinguishing one from the other. They are all, in fact, lectures, and not, in the ordinary sense, sermons at all. Indeed the main object seems to be to get rid of the ordinary topics and conditions of sermons, and to lead the congregation into fresh woods and pastures new, much more refreshing than stale Scriptural dogmas; and rather to amuse and enliven than to edify them in any serious way. "Materialism" is the first subject we come to in *Current Coin*, and this, as is well known, is one of those questions which a large number of people, being, as a rule, ignorant of what is really meant, approach with a curious feeling of misgiving alarm and a sense of seductive temptation. They are rather afraid of it, as of a ghost; but they would like to see whether there is not, after all, something in it. This is a common frame of mind at the present day, not only about this question but about many similar ones, such as Spiritualism. There is a feverish and morbid love of loose speculation which leads many persons to take an interest in matters which to them seem delightfully mysterious, and beyond the ordinary prosaic experiences of the world. In this way they enjoy at once not only the gratification of an idle and unwholesome curiosity, but a sense of elation at their superiority over other people which they fancy they derive from their familiarity with these great problems.

In *Current Coin* the appetite for this kind of stimulant is cleverly appealed to. The author acknowledges that what he has to say about materialism is "little more than an attempt to give a still wider currency" to Mr. Martineau's speculations on this subject; but any one who turns to Mr. Martineau's articles will see at once the difference between the deep and concentrated study, and carefully stated conclusions, of that writer and the vague, scrappy, and superficial mystification which is here made of this subject. Mr. Haweis also says that he has "used freely Bain, Herbert Spencer, Maudsley, Buchner, G. Lewes, Croll, Crookes, A. Picton, and others," just as if he had their works at his fingers' ends; but his detached, fragmentary quotations from scientific writers, and his vague summary of what he supposes to be their views, certainly do not seem to show that he has any thorough acquaintance with the subject. Mr. Haweis accuses the clergy generally of trying to shut their eyes against the dangerous tendencies of modern science, and of being afraid to come forward boldly to combat them; but it may be doubted whether much is gained by such loose and confused language as is here employed on the subject. He puts the case between himself and the men of science in the form of a conversation, in which of course he has, as he thinks, the best of it. In a public address this method of disposing of an adversary might have some chance of success from the glib, confident manner in which it would be delivered; but when printed in a book its shallowness becomes at once apparent. There is also something equivocal in the preacher's use of the word "Spiritualism" as opposed to "Materialism." As meaning an abstract theory, the word is no doubt justifiable enough; but it is nowadays usually connected with the operations of those who profess to be in communication with invisible spirits, and to be able to bring them down to earth, and Mr. Haweis, whether he means it or not, seems to give some countenance to these pretensions. He expresses, for instance, an opinion that "many of the miraculous phenomena reported in the Old and New Testaments bear the closest resemblance and affinity to the alleged phenomena of modern Spiritualism;" and he adds that "the important question is, not so much whether or not they look trivial, or whether or no the dead are trying to communicate—although that is of course important—but whether the phenomena witnessed prove the possibility of intelligence of some kind, human or otherwise, living and acting upon matter without the brain and nervous system, declared by physiologists to be indispensable to the very existence of any intelligence." And then he goes on to say, "This is the real reason why modern Spiritualism cannot get a hearing with most scientific men." The truth is, of course, that, as the matter stands, it is purely a question of scientific research, and the Spiritualists, while alleging the existence of certain physical marvels, produce no evidence which can be adequately tested. Again, in a sermon on the Devil, Mr. Haweis expresses not exactly his belief, but his readiness to believe, in good and evil spirits operating in the world; and, after a jumble of remarks about the "mighty influences of dynamic power," "the strange and subtle vibrations of heat rays," electricity and "its various conditions with nerve force of which it may be only one subtle modification," he suggests that "some such agency as that, being controlled and directed by external intelligence, may be used as an instrument for setting up brain waves, and creating in the mind impulses and thoughts." He does not distinctly state at what conclusion he himself arrives, but vaguely remarks that "modern Spiritualism offers to produce intelligence of some kind, acting upon matter, and yet unconnected with a brain and a nervous system"; and that, if this could be proved, "God is conceivable." It cannot be said that this random way of discussing a question depend on exact evidence and scientific knowledge is likely to have a beneficial effect on the minds which are influenced by it. What the preacher seems to be doing is to excite the imagination while confusing the mind as to the conditions on which logical and reasonable conclusions can be obtained. He even goes out of his way to speak a good word for that horrible paper, the *Police News*, simply because, "whatever there is unwholesome about it, through it the imagination is exercised, and the people forget themselves." He is also in favour of Moody and Sankey, though he thinks some of their doctrines to be untrue and absurd, because they can move the people. Another characteristic remark is that "many of us are beginning to feel that the religious worship of the future will be different in fashion from any of our received and time honoured forms," and that, in his opinion, "it does not seem to matter much what the form is." He has, he states, "learned to be almost as happy in the Roman, Greek, or Jewish churches, as in the Protestant." It may be doubted whether efforts of this kind to excite a feverish and restless curiosity as to mysterious problems, to start the mind on delusive trains of thought, and destroy that habit of quiet, sober reflection which is the necessary basis of fixed principles, can be included in the category, either of sound religious instruction, or of sound instruction of any kind.

## PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—JAN. 20.

STARTLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A punctual train.

KISSING GOES BY CLASSES.

Guard (to Old Lady taking leave of her Daughters). "Now, then, M'um, jump in if you're goin.' This ain't a Kissin' Train!' If you want to kiss, you must go by a Pa'liamentary!"

'COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS."

The Major (rocking Nelly on his knee, for Aunt Mary's sake). "I suppose this is what you like, Nelly?"

Nelly. "Yes, it's very nice. But I rode on a real donkey yesterday—I mean one with four legs, you know."

AT THE COUNTY CATTLE AND DOG-SHOW.

"that repose
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

"Haw—why the bye—A—Lady Mawish, I don't see your Sistahs—Lady Wivel and Lady Fwedewick?"

"They're gone to the *dogs*, Sir Wobert."

"Haw! So sawwy!!"

TOO CANDID BY HALF.

Visitor (to newly-married friend). "I was admiring your little carriage, Mrs. McLuckie, so—"

Mrs. McLuckie. "Oh, the brougham! Yes; you've no idea what a comfort I find it——"

Mr. McLukie. "Oo aye! It's gey handy! We've jist jobbit the cab for the coorse weather!!"

WHAT THE FLOODS MIGHT HAVE WASHED AWAY.

Five-sixth of the Statues within the Two-Mile Radius, with George the Fourth and the Duke of York's Column at their head.

Most of the Music Halls.

The publishing offices of the Penny Dreadfuls, and shops for the sale of robber and ruffian romances.

Two-thirds of the Gin Palaces.

The advertisement hoardings at every street corner.

A large per-centage of the Skating Rinks.

The shops of adulterated Tradesmen.

Mr. Gladstone's pens and inkstand, and all the records of Lord Beaconsfield's recent speeches.

Exeter Hall, and all theatres without sufficient exits.

The more rotten part of the Stock Exchange.

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THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 3, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII," respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. L. Jackson, (Sd.) Jno. Macfarlane,
" A. M. Gubbay, " S. Shapoorjee,
" By his Attorney, " Vurjeevundass Madowdass
" E. A. Sassoon, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
" E. S. Gubbay. E. D. Sassoon,
H. J. Shellein, And 41 others.
Ramjee Madowjee,
Nurrotumdass Madowdass,

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

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REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION